

XXVI.—Platypodidae from Borneo. By LT.-
COL. WINN-SAMPSON, F.E.S.

Many small consignments have been received from time to time from this locality, and more recently a large collection made by Dr. Mjöberg, late Curator of the Sarawak Museum. From these sources and the collection in the British Museum, the following list has been compiled, but owing to want of time and the arrival of still more material which will require to be carefully examined, the *Platypodidae* only are now dealt with.

FAMILY PLATYPODIDAE.

Genus CROSSOTARSUS Chapuis.

Group CROSSOTARSI GENUINI, Chap.

Crossotarsus cincinnatus, Chap.

Originally described by Chapuis from Borneo, but this locality is not given by Strohmeier (Gen. Insect. Wytsman, 1914, p. 33) who only mentions "Sunda Islands," from which place I have not seen any specimens. It appears to be rarely met with and the most recent capture was made by Mr. G. E. Bryant on Mt. Matang in 1915. The male (nec. Chap.) is unknown.

Type in the British Museum.

Crossotarsus pencillatus, Chap.

Chapuis gives the locality as Sarawak, and a series of both sexes was taken on Mt. Matang in 1915 (G. E. Bryant); other specimens have been taken at Kuching.

Type in the British Museum.

Crossotarsus wallacei, Thompson.

The localities mentioned by Chapuis are Singapore and Sarawak, to which Strohmeier adds Sumatra, and in my collection there is a single specimen labelled "Java," but with no collector's name.

Group CROSSOTARSI BARBATI, Chap.

Crossotarsus barbatus, Chap.

Described by Chapuis from the Moluccas, Ceram, Bouru; there are also two females (nec Chap.) in my collection from Borneo (teste Blandford).

Type in the British Museum.

Group CROSSOTARSI CANCELLATI, Chap.

Crossotarsus wollastoni, Chap

Chapuis described the female (lege male) from Sarawak, and recently, in a series received from Quop, W. Sarawak (G. E. Bryant) there is a female (nec Chap.) which is probably the same species, but more material is required before the question can be settled.

Type in the British Museum.

Group CROSSOTARSI TREPANATI, Chap.

Crossotarsus trepanatus, Chap.

I am unable to trace any specimens of this very distinct beetle except the type from the Wallace collection, captured in Sarawak.

Group CROSSOTARSI SUBDEPRESSI, Chap.

Crossotarsus saundersi Chap.

Both sexes were described by Chapuis from Celebes and Borneo, and Strohmeier does not add any others, but there are specimens in my collection from Sumatra (teste Blandford), also from Penang (G. E. Bryant leg.), India, Charval Div. (Dr. C. F. C. Beeson), and the Philippines.

Type in the British Museum.

Crossotarsus fragmentus, Samp.

Type was described from Singapore, and it has been suggested by Strohmeier (Gen. Insect. Wytsman, 1914, p. 35) as probably the male (nec Chap.) of *C. squamulatus* Chap., but long series of both sexes bred from Sundri wood by the Imperial Forest Zoologist at Dehra Dun, India (Dr. C. F. C. Beeson), show that the male is *C. fractus* Samp., which therefore sinks. The present species has been received from Java, Andaman Is., (Dr. Sharpe), and Borneo (Prof. Baker). A small variety of this species has just been received from the Philippine Is., and will be described with the other *Platypodidae* of that locality.

Crossotarsus (Platypus) omnivorus, Lea.

Described from Tasmania by A. M. Lea, under the genus *Platypus*, and also taken in the Illiwarra district, N.S.W. by H. W. Cox, and I have purchased three specimens labelled "Kina Balu, Borneo," one of which is a female.

Although described as a *Platypus*, it has been placed under "incertae sedis" by Strohmeier, but from its similarity to other described species, I am of opinion that it belongs to the above genus and group.

Since writing the above, Mr. W. Froggatt, Government Entomologist, N.S.W., has kindly sent me specimens of both sexes of this species found in "Brush log", Dorrigo, N.S.W., and the Bornean examples agree with these in every essential point.

GENUS PLATYPUS CHAPUIS.

Group PLATYPI CUPULATI Chap.

Platypus cupulatus, Chap.

Recorded from Borneo by Chapuis, which locality, however, is not given by Strohmeier who only mentions Molucca and Sunda Is.; other specimens are reported from Tenasserim, Burma, Andaman Is., and Sumatra (teste Blandford.)

Type in the British Museum,

Platypus caliculus, Chap.

The type is described from Siam, to which Strohmeier adds Japan, Tonkin, Yunnan, and Sumatra, and further specimens have been found in Borneo, Andaman Is. (teste Blandford), and the Philippine Is.

It appears to the writer very doubtful whether this species is really more than a variety of the preceding one; the differences given by Chapuis are slight and not constant in long series, and the prothoracic group of punctures are present in specimens of *P. cupulatus* labelled by Chapuis himself, who also pointed out the great similarity between the two species.

Platypus aduncus, Chap.

The type was taken at Sarawak, Borneo, and I am only aware of one subsequent capture of this apparently rare beetle at Sandakan, Borneo (Prof. Baker).

Group PLATYPI SULCATI, Chap.

Platypus politus, Chap.

Chapuis described the male (lege female) from Borneo, and no further specimens appear to have been obtained.

Platypus signatus, Chap.

The type was described from Borneo, and specimens have been taken in Java; and quite recently I have received a pair from the latter locality. The female (nec. Chap.) I am describing in a list of the Javanese Platypodidæ.

Platypus suffodiens, Samp.

Originally described from Burma, it has more recently been taken in India, and specimens of the same species but of much larger size have now been received from Borneo.

Type in the British Museum.

Platypus westwoodi, Chap.

The type described from Borneo, but apparently a rare species.

Type in the British Museum.

Platypus spinifer n. sp.

♂. Front and elytra dark brown, the prothorax a lighter reddish-brown. Front flat, anterior half slightly raised centrally from the epistoma to the centre of the front, almost smooth but laterally and basally surrounded with coarse large punctures; the posterior portion of the front rugose and punctured, the centre of the vertex slightly raised.

Prothorax sub-quadrate, the sides slightly rounded and contracted towards the base; irregularly and coarsely punctured, especially laterally, the base very slightly sinuate, the central longitudinal groove extending obscurely to the centre, and posteriorly continued beyond the basal margin as a strongly grooved, obtuse spine. *Elytra* with the sulci broad and opaque, the interstices convex and shining as far as the declivity and thence granular to the apex; the third interstice broader than the rest, especially towards the declivity, and all are furnished with uniseriate short hairs on the declivitous portion; the transverse apical groove narrow and shining, ending laterally in blunt processes, slightly incurved, with three or four smaller and more pointed serrations above them on the outer elytral edge.

Abdomen having the first four segments convex and opaque, the first being furnished with a large central spine and the second with two equally large lateral ones, all the segments being coarsely punctured. The anterior tibiae on the outer side rugose basally, with three carinae towards the apex.

♀. *Front* furnished with a sub-triangular space just above the epistoma, covered with microscopic transverse ridges and margined with a few large punctures, exterior to which again the surface is strongly rugose; whilst posterior to this space there is a deep depression between the points of insertion of the antennae, the remainder of the frontal surface being very coarsely and longitudinally ridged, with some large but shallow punctures on the space between the eyes, the whole of the front being more or less hairy.

Prothorax oblong, shining, sparsely covered with shallow punctures more especially at the base; the central basal longitudinal groove extending nearly to the centre with elongate patches on each side, consisting of small, clearly margined, round pores, each patch being enclosed by a sharply-defined groove.

Elytra subsulcate until the commencement of the declivity, the first five interstices basally transversely carinate; the declivity longitudinal, rugose, punctate, apically subtriangularly depressed with a narrow apical margin. *Abdomen* with convex segments but without spines.

The anterior tibiae on the outside less rugose than in the male basally and with four carinae towards the apex.

Length, 6.1 mm.; breadth, 1.8 mm.

This species belongs to the group *sulcati* Chap.

Borneo: Quop (G. E. Bryant), Sandakan (Prof. Baker).

Types ♂ ♀ in coll. Sampson.

Group PLATYPI HIRTELLI, Chap.

Platypus curtus, Chap.

Chapuis gives the localities of this species as Singapore and Sarawak, Borneo; and specimens have now been received from India.

Platypus perrisi, Chap.

Determined by Chapuis from Singapore and Borneo; from the latter locality several females (nec Chap.) have recently been received, but no males.

Group PLATYPI BISULCATI, Chap.

Platypus candezei, Chap.

Recorded from Malacca and Borneo by Chapuis; more recently further specimens have been received from the latter locality.

Type in the British Museum.

Group PLATYPI ANTENNATI, Chap.

Platypus cordiger var. *bifrons*, Chap.

Chapuis describes the type from Singapore, and the variety from Borneo. From the latter locality a somewhat mutilated specimen has been recently received (Prof. Baker leg.) which may possibly be the male (nec Chap.) of Chapuis' variety; it has two small but distinct spines on the second interstice at the upper margin of the declivity, placed close together, as well as a single one on the fifth.

Type of the species in the British Museum.

Platypus excedens, Chap.

Described from New Guinea, Dorey. A single specimen has now been received from Borneo (G. E. Bryant),

Type in the British Museum.